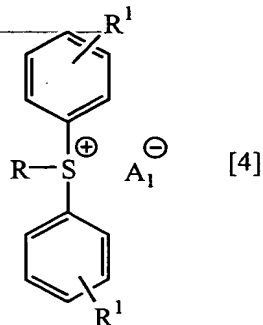


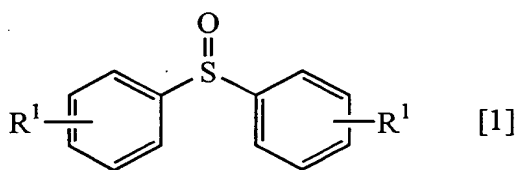
## CLAIMS

1. A method for producing a triarylsulfonium salt represented by the general formula [4]:



5            wherein, two R¹'s represent each hydrogen atom, halogen atom, alkyl group, haloalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy group, acyl group, hydroxyl group, amino group, nitro group or cyano group; R represents an aryl group which may have a substituent selected from a halogen atom, an alkyl group, a haloalkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group, an  
10   alkylthio group, a N-alkylcarbamoyl group and a carbamoyl group, and the above substituent is different from one represented by the above R¹; and A₁ represents a strong acid residue,

             comprising reacting a diaryl sulfoxide represented by the general formula [1]:



15            wherein, R¹ represents the same as above,

             and an aryl Grignard reagent represented by the general formula [2]:  
RMgX    [2]

             wherein, X represents a halogen atom; R represents the same as above,  
20            in the presence of an activator with high affinity for oxygen of 3 to 7.5 equivalents relative to the above diaryl sulfoxide, and then reacting the resultant reaction mixture with a strong acid represented by the general formula [3]:

HA<sub>1</sub> [3]

wherein, A<sub>1</sub> represents the same as above,  
or a salt thereof.

5            2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the activator with high  
affinity for oxygen is a halogenotriorganosilane.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the activator with high  
affinity for oxygen is a halogenotrialkylsilane.

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4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the activator with high  
affinity for oxygen is chlorotrimethylsilane.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the amount of use of an  
15 activator with high affinity for oxygen is 1.2 to 3 equivalents relative to the aryl  
Grignard reagent represented by the general formula [2].

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein a strong acid residue  
represented by A<sub>1</sub> is an anion derived from a hydrohalic acid represented by  
20 the general formula [5]:

HX<sub>1</sub> [5]

wherein, X<sub>1</sub> represents a halogen atom,

a sulfonic acid represented by the general formula [6]:

R<sup>2</sup>-SO<sub>3</sub>H [6]

25            wherein, R<sup>2</sup> represents an alkyl group, an aryl group or an aralkyl  
group, which may have a halogen atom, or a camphor group,  
or an inorganic strong acid represented by the general formula [7]:

HM<sub>1</sub>F<sub>n</sub> [7]

wherein, M<sub>1</sub> represents a metalloid atom; and n represents 4 or 6.

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7. The method according to claim 6, wherein  $X_1$  is a chlorine atom or a bromine atom.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The method according to claim 6, wherein the metalloid atom  
5 represented by  $M_1$  is a boron atom, a phosphorus atom, an arsenic atom or an antimony atom.